

smaller Government at less cost and improved service to the public.

We've done that. We are smaller today than in any time since 1963. And our fleet of aircraft and ships are some of the oldest in the world—37th oldest out of 41 Coast Guards in the world.

I don't feel this speaks well for the greatest nation on earth. Our recapitalization budgets have been half to two-thirds of what they should have been the past ten years.

And we should not put Americans, as well as the Coast Guard who saves them and answers their call for help, at risk by continuing to operate equipment that has reached the end of its service life, some of which we've had since World War II.

It's time to approve the recapitalization of our fleet. Now that the budget is balanced, we can do that. On the other side of that bridge to the 21st century, I see an increasing demand for Coast Guard services, and history is making it that way.

Our maritime trade will triple in the next 15 years. Mega ships will require world class ports to come into and discharge their cargo to keep us a globally competitive nation. We need a world class waterways management system in this country.

And Mr. Secretary, I thank you for taking the leadership on that new strategic initiative. There's tremendous pressure on our coastal areas both in environmental protection, use of the waters and for safety.

Our Exclusive Economic Zone is the largest in the world: 47,000 miles of coast line out to 200 miles protected by the Magnuson Act which provided a new 9.3 billion square miles of ocean for the Coast Guard to patrol as a maritime law enforcement agency.

The pressure of our borders is greater than ever from drug smugglers to illegal migrants. We are the land of milk and honey, and no wonder everybody wants to come here.

And operations other than war dominate our national security picture. And in order to do that, we have to work together jointly.

Will the Coast Guard be ready for the 21st century? You bet.

This last week, the 21st Commandant of the Coast Guard, Admiral Jim Loy, and his team were putting together the Coast Guard's plans to be Semper Paratus. I know no better leader for the Coast Guard as we enter the 21st century than Admiral Jim Loy.

Jim, Pat and I wish you and Kay great success. You are a great team, and we'll be proud you're at the helm of our Coast Guard.

NATIONAL BONE MARROW PROGRAM GAINS VITAL COMMUNICATION TOOL

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, in 1986 the United States Congress authorized the creation of the National Marrow Donor Program to facilitate successful transplants of hematopoietic cells from volunteer unrelated donors as a form of life saving therapy for people of all racial and socioeconomic backgrounds.

Today, the National Marrow Donor Program is composed of a nationwide network including 114 Donor Centers, 111 Transplant Centers and over 300 affiliated donor centers across the country. Today, bone marrow transplants

are increasingly being used to treat a variety of diseases. Over 12,000 unrelated transplants were done worldwide in 1995, and the number is projected to grow at a rate of 20% a year. Bone marrow transplantation is a treatment that has come of age and is responsible for saving thousands of lives every year.

In 1991 Admiral Zumwalt, Jr. created The Marrow Foundation to secure support from private sources for the work of the National Marrow Donor Program. The Foundation's goals are to help increase the size and diversity of the national Registry of donors; to assist people undergoing a transplantation financially as they search for a marrow match; and to support research to improve the understanding and outcome of unrelated marrow transplantation.

This year information about the important work of The Marrow Foundation will be widely disseminated to all health professionals that need it, thanks to an educational grant made by Cell Therapeutics, Inc. (CTI), a Seattle-based biotechnology company. CTI has provided The Marrow Foundation with the grant to publish a quarterly newsletter "Team Marrow." This newsletter will reach a network of over 300 affiliated donor centers, recruitment groups, and transplant and collection facilities, as well as more than 2,500 corporate, foundation and individual contributors who share in the commitment of making marrow transplantation accessible to every person who needs it.

CTI, by virtue of its commitment to cancer research, understands all too well the horrendous side effects of a bone marrow transplant. CTI is devoted to bringing novel therapies to the market that will minimize the infections so frequently experienced by individuals undergoing bone marrow transplants. CTI is presently engaged in several clinical trials collaborations with various centers across the country.

Earlier this month, at a celebration of The Marrow Foundation, Dr. James Bianco, CTI's founder, presented the educational grant to Admiral Zumwalt. Now, every transplant center and affiliated institution will have in hand the most current information about the national donor pool and what is being done to improve our capacity to match every person in need.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. ROBERT A. MCINTOSH

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to recognize and pay tribute to Major General Robert A. McIntosh for his dedicated and exemplary service to this Nation as Chief of the Air Force Reserve and commander of the Air Force Reserve Command. I am very proud to honor this leader from my congressional district in Ohio. General McIntosh served as the principal advisor to the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and to the Secretary of the Air Force on all Air Force Reserve matters. As commander of the Air Force Reserve Command, he had overall responsibility for the command, control, and supervision of all U.S. Air Force Reserve units around the world.

Over the past three and a half years, General McIntosh performed outstanding service

and exhibited exceptional commitment to the Air Force Reserve. His in-depth knowledge of Air Force and Reserve Component issues has been a tremendous asset to (1) the Congress when deliberating major national defense matters, (2) the National Security Appropriations Subcommittee and the Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee—on both of which I serve—when debating complex funding issues, and (3) individual Members of Congress when dealing with reserve units and facilities such as my own 445th Air Force Reserve Airlift Wing at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. In today's environment of shrinking defense budgets where the Reserve Component plays an increasingly important role, the Air Force Reserve's Ambassador to Congress has consistently championed the contributions and versatility of our citizen-aimen.

General McIntosh, a native of Bellefontaine, Ohio, entered the Air Force in 1966 as a graduate of the Ohio University Reserve Officer Training Corps program, and earned a bachelor of science degree in business administration. He completed the Industrial College of the Armed Force in 1977. A Vietnam veteran decorated for extraordinary aerial achievement and devotion to duty while assigned as an A-37 pilot with the 604th Special Operations Squadron at Bien Hoa Air Base in South Vietnam, General McIntosh separated from active duty in August 1971 to join the air reserve technician program as a full-time civil service employee with active participation as an Air Force reservist.

He is a command pilot with more than 4,000 flying hours in the A-10, A-37, C-130, and F-4. His military awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with 18 oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, and Vietnam Service Medal with three service stars. During his distinguished career, he has commanded an Air Force Reserve wing, commanded two Reserve numbered Air Forces, served as the vice commander of the Air Force Reserve, and served most recently in the dual hatted position of chief of the Air Force Reserve and commander of the Air Force Reserve Command.

General McIntosh's outstanding leadership was crucial to the continuing integration of the Air Force Reserve into the total Air Force, culminating in the congressionally directed activation of the Air Force Reserve Command as the service's ninth major command. Through initiatives he sponsored, the Air Force Reserve successfully entered new mission areas including the Reserve instructor pilot program, Space Command Group, Fighter Reserve Associate Test, AWACS, and Combat Camera.

Mr. Speaker, we have been extremely fortunate to work with General McIntosh as Chief of the Air Force Reserve but look forward with much pleasure to continuing to work with him in his new position as the Assistant on Reserve Matters to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I was one of the House sponsors of the initiative to create a two-star advisor to the JCS and can think of no one who is better qualified or who would set a higher standard for this assignment. It is a well deserved compliment to be selected as the first occupant of this new, challenging position. Bob, and his wife, Suzie, deserve our thanks for their selfless service to the men and women of the Air Force Reserve.

IN MEMORY OF PAUL O'DWYER

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1998

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the Honorable Paul O'Dwyer who passed away Tuesday night after a long and distinguished career. Paul O'Dwyer was a great American and a great New Yorker. His many, many friends and colleagues will miss his wit, wisdom, counsel, friendship, and unflinching dedication to the causes in which he believed.

Mr. Speaker, as the son of Irish immigrants, born and raised in New York City, I cannot think of a person, other than my own father, that I admired more than Paul O'Dwyer. Of his many accomplishment over the years, I will remember most his indispensable role in fighting for peace in Northern Ireland. A fight which we all hope is now within reach, thanks to Paul's untiring efforts on the behalf of justice.

Mr. Speaker, it would be impossible for me to adequately describe Paul's legendary career or capture what he meant to those who he cared about, and to me personally, in this extension of remarks. Let me simply say that New York, the United States and, indeed, the world have lost a great statesman and leader, the likes of whom we are unlikely to see again for some time to come.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today's New York Times' obituary for Paul be placed in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in offering our condolences to Paul's wife, his children, and the entire O'Dwyer family.

[From the New York Times, June 25, 1998]

PAUL O'DWYER, NEW YORK'S LIBERAL BATTLER FOR UNDERDOGS AND OUTSIDERS, DIES AT 90

(By Francis X. Clines)

Paul O'Dwyer, a spirited liberal voice in New York politics from his immigrant days in the Democratic clubhouse to his glory years as a fiery anti-Vietnam War insurgent, died Tuesday night at his home in Goshen, N.Y. He was 90.

Mr. O'Dwyer had been in failing health from the effects of a stroke and died quietly in his sleep, according to his nephew and law partner, Frank Durkan.

To his deathbed, Paul O'Dwyer, a white-maned, fiercely browed advocate, embraced a raft of minority causes, identifying with indigents and immigrants, progressives and underdogs well beyond America—from the guerrilla fighters for a Jewish home state to the diehard rebels of his beloved Ireland.

Mr. O'Dwyer was an enduring if rarely elected politician who impressed successive generations as an eloquent battler in the name of conscience. Arriving in America at age 18, he labored up from dock work and garment packing to become one of New York's leading defenders of the underclass.

"The ideals should always come first," Mr. O'Dwyer counseled in a long public life steeped in voluntary civil-rights battles and vociferous challenges of the political establishment.

Elected twice to the New York City Council, he seemed more at home in the politics of the outsider. As an Irishman who had lived under British occupation, he heartily joined the ongoing American struggle against prejudice suffered variously by Jews, blacks, women and the very latest immigrant wave.

"Politics is the only machinery around on which you can really straighten things out," he said in his softly unyielding brogue.

A fleet, unapologetic gadfly, Paul was the antithesis of his older brother William, who rose from the police force to become an urbane master of machine politics as Mayor of New York from 1946 until 1950, when scandals shook his administration. The O'Dwyers moved separately on the crest of Irish-American political power before it faded in the city.

Paul O'Dwyer far outlasted his brother "Bill-O" in public life, fighting for the labor movement and embattled immigrants in the 1940's, against McCarthyism and racial segregation in the 50's, and against the Vietnam War in the 60's. In the antiwar movement, he stood as a patriarchal exception in the eyes of young pacifists intent on trusting no one over 30.

"WE WERE CHANGING THIS NATION"

An ally of Senator Eugene J. McCarthy in the successful antiwar challenge to President Lyndon B. Johnson's renomination in 1968, Mr. O'Dwyer scored an upset victory himself in the New York Democratic Senate primary that year, but lost in the November election to Senator Jacob K. Javits.

"We were taking a country engrossed in an immoral war," he declared afterward, pounding the arm of his chair in celebration of that struggle. "We were changing this nation, By God, we did it. We did do it."

He could make a rampart of a legal brief, too, successfully litigating a landmark 1951 fight against the powerful Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. That suit opened the way for blacks to live in Stuyvesant Town, a huge Manhattan housing complex, and presaged an era of desegregation across the nation.

Mr. O'Dwyer honed his courtroom skills suing insurance companies in negligence cases. But his outside interests were his larger life: He successfully defended Kentucky miners accused of blowing up a bridge in a union dispute, just as he won acquittal of a black teen-ager accused of homicide in a New York City riot in the mid-60's. He sued City Hall to force more budget money into public transit for the working class, just as he defended an unpopular union chief during a city garbage collection strike. In 1958, he joined with Eleanor Roosevelt and Herbert H. Lehman, the former Governor, to found the Committee for Democratic Voters, the state party reform movement.

But his outspokenness for minority causes helped deny him a mainstream role in politics. As president of the New York chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, Mr. O'Dwyer was denounced as a radical for angrily challenging Red-baiting assaults on civil liberties by politicians who were intent on searching for Communist leanings among teachers and other government workers.

"When you come from the period of, first, the Depression and then the McCarthy era," he explained, "if you survive that, then you're less likely to be cautious expressing yourself."

Paul O'Dwyer was among the first volunteers litigating in Deep South integration struggles. "It was like a present on Christmas morning," he enthused about his participation. He was also gladly troublesome as a delegate to the 1964 Democratic National Convention, leading the fight to see the black Freedom Democratic party of Mississippi represented. Personally close to a generation of black politicians, Mr. O'Dwyer managed the campaigns of several. He was credited by Mayor David N. Dinkins with salvaging his career by coaxing him back into public life after Mr. Dinkins had earlier been forced to resign a city job because of his

failure to file income tax returns from 1969 to 1972.

"As a young person, Impressionable, I almost forget who I was, as the Irish often do here," Mr. O'Dwyer once commented on the roots of his desegregation fervor. "Because you are white you think you will be treated equally. I was corrected by my brothers, who were here ahead of me."

He ruled the fading of an era when "Irish Catholic" was synonymous with "liberal Democrat," and told the joke about a tenement clubhouse boss scandalized at the news that O'Brien had turned Republican. "That's a damned lie," the boss thundered. "I saw O'Brien at Mass last Sunday."

As a civil libertarian, Mr. O'Dwyer tapped into vivid memories from his Irish childhood of insurrection against British occupation forces. "The Black and Tans used to drive through the town, shooting it up," he said, recalling the rampages of the British auxiliary police. "It wasn't too different from Mississippi."

DEFENDED BERRIGAN AND BRICKLAYERS

A florid-faced, articulate bantam, Mr. O'Dwyer successfully argued before the Supreme Court for the right of mainland Puerto Ricans to take their voter literacy test in Spanish. In 1972, he stood in defense of a pacifist group called the Harrisburg Eight, led by the Rev. Phillip F. Berrigan, and won them a mistrial on charges of an anti-Government plot against the Nixon Administration during the Vietnam War.

No less fervidly did he represent uncelebrated sandhogs, hod carriers and warehouse clerks in formative trade union years when, he recalled, "strikebreaking and union-busting remained widespread and brutal." He carried a union card in Local 975 of the International Longshoremen's Association. In 1968, he declined to cross a wildcat picket line outside a television studio when he was a Senate candidate, telephoning the apoplectic interviewer to explain, "These are my people."

Mr. O'Dwyer accepted the role of the city's Commissioner for the United Nations during the Dinkins administration. But soon he was boycotting the U.N. cafeteria for its anti-unionism, and finally resigned so he could speak out against human rights abuses by some of the nations he was supposed to be welcoming.

Born June 29, 1907, in the village of Bohola, County Mayo, in western Ireland, Peter Paul O'Dwyer was the 11th and last surviving child of Patrick and Bridget McNicholas O'Dwyer. They were schoolteachers who raised their family in Ireland's grim potato economy, packed into a rude house without plumbing. He later endowed a home for the handicapped on his family home site.

"I sprang from the 'shabby genteel,'" he once said with a smile, using Eugene O'Neill's qualification for the striving Irish poor. Paul O'Dwyer counted himself fortunate for the high school education he received before having to follow four older brothers to New York in the age-old immigration of young Irish to opportunity.

He soon picked up on the politics of Jefferson and Paine after finding clannish lodgings in Mrs. Maguire's Irish boarding house at West 103d Street and Columbus Avenue in Manhattan. Landing a paying job within two days—a touch of clubhouse patronage via brother "Bill-O"—he moved fast on the classic immigrant's route to betterment through night school, first at Fordham University, then at St. John's Law School in Brooklyn.

So fast did he move that he had to obtain special permission from Chief Judge Benjamin Nathan Cardozo of the New York Court of Appeals to take his bar exam in 1929, four years after arriving from Ireland